THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 19

departing for home ports and cruises. Our harbor thinned out, and we number to-day but 26 vessels The shipping season has been of about the same length, is folge that about the same amount of business has been as last fail. The question, how much money is disbursed by whalemen is still unsettled; some ships expending to ten thousand dollars, while others spend less than a sol. Some are of opinion that \$4000 are spent, as an a by each whaler that enters, pays off and re-ships crew, ordinary amount of supplies. The advances crew shipped here varies from two to three thouer ship. Assuming that \$4000 are spent here by It would make the disbursements of the fleet of 197 of the islands this fall \$788,000. Of this sum, prohalf (and perhaps more) is paid out for scamen's

of a cargo of oil and bone ; the bark Maria, with oil for the Aspasia, in ballast, for McKean's Island. The arrival has been that of the Rostock ship J. Sitka, loaded with spars. She sailed again for the 14th, having obtained some twelve or fifteen The Black Sea, which has been swaiting the namet oil expected from Fanning's Island, has tity of whale oil from the Benjamin Rush, aplete her cargo, and will sail on the Eth for

anction on the Sth, by order of the French Consul. hull and lower masts were purchased by Messrs. Burns & for \$925. Her gear and apparel realized a little over tal, \$4,136. This makes the fifth whaler condemned or sixth, including the Faith. The frequent diseships in this manuer may appear surprising to are ignorant of the severe straining and frequent

ported to have been purchased in Amoor. About 300 damaged or trunks, sold in 109 lots, brought, on an average, about \$7.50 a lot, or nest. At the same sale, 41 coils small Russia 75 @ \$5 62 \$ dos. ; 10 boxes chowchow, \$2 75 @ \$3 25 ; 80 dor. China hats, \$4 @ \$4 06 \$ doz.

On the 13th, a large assortment of goods were offered at auction by A. P. Everett, but the prices generally were low. Sales were made of 102 bags China rice, 1 to @ 1 to P th : 60 cases lanaged navy bread, 3c P th ; 21 doz. pickles, \$2 12 @ \$2 62. In domestic trade and produce, we note no change. Very little produce is coming in, the grinding season on the plantations having hardly begun yet. Stock of sugar, molasses and

There has been a steady and, we think, increasing demand for Ha sujian beef this fall. The absence of two ships expected (the Fleetwood and Washington Allston) has, perhaps, increased the demand, but the reputation of our beef is evidently becoming favorably established among whalemen. The prices realized have been from \$11 to \$14; American beef commanding some three to four dollars over the latter figure.

The Warelet, now on the berth for San Francisco, will sail about Saturday. She takes the pulu brought from Hilo by the Libeliko, and her cargo consists chiefly of that article. On our fourth page, we re-print the exports of oil and bone

EXCHANGE-On San Francisco and New Bedford is offering at 1 per cent. premium

Moon's Phases at Honolulu. in December.

dy. h. m. ter. 2 3 25.9 M. Last Quarter. 16 10 51 3 M New Moon... 23 7 23.2 A

LATEST DATES, received at this Office

ew York, (papers)... Oct. 20 Parls Oct. 12
" telegraphic . Oct. 22 Hongkong Sept. 9

ahlti Sept. 3 Meibourne, Vic. ... Sept. 5

Ships' Mails.

For Say Francisco-per Wavelet, 17th inst For Lamina-per Liholiho to-lay, and Live Yankee on For HILD per Libeliho, this day.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I. For full reports of Whalers, see 4th page.

ARRIVALS. Dec. 8-Resteck ship Johannes Kepeler, Jantzen, 25 days fm

Sitka, en route for Hongkong.

Haw sch Mary, Berrill, from Hawaii, with cattle.

Sch Excel, Kuheana, from Kauai.

Sch Margaret, Matkai, from Kauai.

Sch Margaret, Matkai, from Kauai.

Sch Maria, Molteno, from Lahaina.

Sloop Live Yankee, Morse, fin Lahaina, with potatoes.

Sloop Emma, Elderts, fin Kauai, with native produce.

Am wh ship Arab, Grinnell, from Kauai.

Im wh bark Margaret Scott, Cleaveland, fin Lahaina,

(oil before reported.) oil before reported.)
Liholiho, from Hilo, with pulu.
Molteiki, Wetherby, from Lahaina.
p Live Yankee, Morse, from Lahaina.
sh bark Sea Nymph, Williams, 10 months from
England, via Falkland Islands and Talcahuano.

DEPARTURES

Am wh ah Northern Light, Austin, to cruise and home.
 Am wh ship Adeline, Taber, to cruise and home.
 Sch Kincole, for Kauai.

9—Sch Kincole, for Kauai.

10—Am wh ship Brotus, Henry, to cruise and home.

10—Am wh ship Splendid, Pierson, Clifford, to cruise.

10—Am wh ship Splendid, Pierson, to cruise and hou

10—Am wh ship Splendid, Pierson, to cruise.

10—Am wh ship Ornaimho, Pease, for New Bedford.

10—Sch Kalama, Borres, for Hilo. 10—Sen Kalama, Borres, for Hilo.
10—Am clip, ship Aspasia, Sisson, for McKean's Island.
11—Fr wh sh Ville de Rennes, Troude, to cruise and hom 12-Am wh bark Florence, Spencer, to cruise.
12-Am wh ship Adeline Gibbs, Withington, to cruise
12-Am wh ship Geo. Howland, Pomeroy, for California

Comb.

12—Am clip, ship Silvia, Swasey, for New Bedford.

12—Sch Kamol, Wilbur, for Lahaina.

12—Sch Kamol, Wilbur, for Lahaina.

12—Sch Mannokawai, Beckley, for Kohala.

12—Am wh ship Montezuma, Tinker, to cruise.

13—Am wh ship Carolina, Harding, to cruise.

13—Sch Molkeiki, Wetherby, for Maui.

13—Sch Maria, Molteno, for Lahaina.

14—Danish bark Maria, Ingermann, for Bremen.

14—Am wh ship Rapid, Drew, to cruise.

14—Am wh bark Delaware, Kenworthy, to cruise.

14—Bastock ship Johannes Kepeler, for Hongkong.

14—Sch Mary, Berrill, for Kawaihae.

MEMORANDA.

Bork Vernon, Fish-Has cruised in the S. W. Bay and with fair weather until 1st Oct., after that had contin I stormy weather. Took the first whale about 28th May, and ast on 28th Oct.; got five whales after the ficet left. Left the haling ground 31st Oct.; came through the fiftieth passage rith strong N.E. breezes; from thence to Honolulu was 29 days. buring the passage down, had strong N.W. winds, until in 200 S., from thence had light southerly winds, with rain, thunder

Schooler Mary reports having been in company, on the th and 10th, with the barkentine Jenny Ford, which sailed nee on the 7th for Puget Sound. On Saturday night, a breeze mag up, and they parted company.

VESSELS IN PORT-DEC. 15.

sele Expected from Foreign Ports.

Bush, salled from New London July 25th, with C. A. Williams & Co.
helps, Brown, sailed from New London Oct.
andise to C. A. Williams & Co.
ette, Cooke, was to leave San Francisco Nov.

almer, Paty, to sail from San Fran-

EXPORTS. laris, Dec 14-78,786 mile oh oil, 38,001

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15. The fall season may now be considered as closed. A few ships still remain in port, but these are leaving us as rapidly as they can procure supplies. All the whalers expected here this fall, with one or two exceptions, have arrived; the only vessel anxiously looked for being the Hawaiian brig Wailua, last reported n the Arctic with some 400 barrels of oil We are able therefore to make up for this mail full exhibit of the North Pacific whaling fleet. Our table on the fourth page has been earefully revised, and presents the details of the catchings of each ship. It should be stated this connection that the amounts hailed often differ from the exact figures-sometimes more and sometimes less. As a rule, we give the highest reliable figures, for generally ships hail below their actual catch. The list embraces 218 vessels, classed as follows:

Of the above fleet, there have arrived at the various ports of these islands this fall 197 ves-

Of these five are sperm whalers, bringing into port, as this season's catch, 1500 barrels hemp rope sold from 2jc @ 5jc # tb ; 75.des. white shirts, \$3 of sperio oil; and 192 are right whalers, hailing, as the season's catch, 1450 barrels sperm. 102,980 barrels whale oil, and 1,312,700 pounds bone. The following table exhibits the annual totals and average from 1852 to 1859 inclusive. The average for this season has been 535 barrels of oil, and 6,802 pounds bone. This aver-

age includes American, French, German, Ha-

waiian and Russian whalers.

Average Average Whale B 1,021 11 1,100 11 1,244 15 halors, where we have a senson of the last senson of the	200 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	TABLE. Its Nomber Barbers of Oil and Line, of Bone takes by the Note Office Whalters From the Years 1852-1859, (reclaims only tessels, that have retrieved to the Sandwich Lelact!) And giving the Average for Each Sperm Whale Sperm Whale Bone Whale Bill 16,506 162,976 1,555 123,000 1,555 123,000 1,591-543 845 101 10,595 162,976 3,079 124,400 1,591-543 845 101 10,595 162,976 3,079 124,400 1,591-543 845 101 10,595 123,000 1,591-543 845 101 10,595 123,000 1,591-543 845 101 10,595 123,000 1,591-543 845 101 10,595 123,000 1,591-543 845 10 10	SANDWICE EACH SHEET SANDWICE	EE, to Les. or Box EARS 1852-1859 TO THE SANSWI R FOR EACH S Season's (Sperm Whale 2,950 102,984 1,555 129,244 3,079 124,409 4,276 101,841 250,300 6,242 225,02 4,276 101,841 1,250 102 1,250 103	TABLE, tr FOR THE YEARS FOR RETURNED TO THE AVERLAGE POTH OTHE AVERLAGE OTHER O	Total of Sperm 16,500 10,555 10,555 10,555 10,555 10,555 17,247 1	IE NCMBER BARBELS OF OIL AND LES. OF BONE TAND FOR WHALLING FLEET FOR THE YEARS 1852-1859, (INC VISSELS PHAT HAVE METURED TO THE SANDWICH ISLAND GIVING THE AVERAGE FOR EACH SELSON Whales No. right Fotal on board. Selson's Cutch. Trived. Whales Sperm Whale Sperm Whale Sperm Whale Bell 197 192 16,500 125,000 1,50 102,980 1,50 165 120,400 1,50 120,40 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,40 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,40 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,40 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,40 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,400 1,50 120,40	PACIFIC WILLIAG FLEET FOR THE YEARS 1852-1859, (INCLEDING ONLY VISSELS THAT HAVE RETURNED TO THE SANDWICH LELAXU-!) AND GIVINO THE AVERAGE FOR EACH SELSON. No whalers No. right Total on board. Season's Cutch. Average 185.00 125,000 125	Cear. 1850 1856 1856 1856 1856 1857 1856 1857 1857 1857 1857 1857 1857 1857 1857
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The following is the number of whalers visiting our principal ports during the fall season : At Hilo,...... 25

All kinds of recruits and provisions have been in abundant supply, and prices generally below those of former years. There has been a much larger demand for vegetables than in former seasons, particularly for sweet and Irish potatoes. which have generally been obtained without delay. Seamen have also been abundant. One fact however has been remarked-that foreign seamen generally dislike to ship again for the north, and prefer shipping on homeward-bound vessels. Their places are supplied by natives of these and other Pacific islands, who are preferred by many captains. They make good whalemen, and are generally content with smaller lays and advances.

Comparing this season's average with those of former years, it will be seen that there is a large and steady falling off, amounting this season to nearly 200 barrels, a decrease which is too heavy and too important not to have a serious effect on the future prosecution of the whaling business in the North Pacific. An important question naturally arises here-Is this merely a temporary decrease, or is it likely to be permanent? Those who have the best opportunities for judging correctly think that it will be permanent, that the whales are annually decreasing in number and size, particularly on the Kodiack and Ochotsk grounds. If such be the case, there can be no reasonable hope held out that the large averages of 1851, '2 and '3 will occur very soon again, nor indeed that anything better than the averages of the past two years can be depended on in future. This decrease of oil and scarcity of whales is not, however, confined to the North Pacific. All the old resorts of whalemen-the New Zealand, the Off Shore, the Line, and other cruising grounds, are annually becoming less productive. Not half the sperm oil is taken now, per ship, that was taken twenty years

During the fall season, we have given full reports from each ship arriving. The weather at the north has been reported generally as milder than in former seasons, with fewer accidents and losses. Ice and fogs are always met with in Arctic whaling, and more or less damage is sustained therefrom. The only vessel lost is the Wm. Tell, in the Arctic. The bark Faith was safely navigated into Petropolovski, there condemned, and her oil shipped to this

On the Kodiack the whales were remarkably scarce this season. Some fifty ships visited that ground in the spring, but not more than three or four thousand barrels of oil were taken there. From thence the ships cruised northward in June and July through Bristol Bay, where a few whales were seen and captured. Several vessels cruising off Cape Thaddeus in June fell in with whales bound north. and captured a number. It was here that the Eliza Adams, Mary & Susan, Magnolia, Hibernia, and several others obtained their good fares. These whales, it is thought, were bound north into the Arctic from the Ochotsk bays, where they are said to breed, and leave their calves when a few months old.

The whalemen inform us that the whales captured in the Ochotsk this season were generally small, many of them being mere calves, affording but a few barrels of oil. If this the case, and the young whales are being thus destroyed, the Ochotsk Sea will very soon be ndered valueless as a cruising ground. Some aptains with whom we have conversed have vanced the theory that the numerous whales that abound in and beyond the impenetrable ice barriers of the Arctic, annually come south to the bays along the Asiatic and American shores, where they breed, and stay by their oung till four or five months old, or till the ice egins to break up, wi

we harn that the weather has generally bee otter than in former seasons, but the whales very swift, and inclined to keep close to the e. The great northern ice barrier is stated to have come much farther south this season, and appears to have changed the usual course of the currents in the Arctic. By some of the ships whales were observed in countless numbers, but generally in the ice or in very rough weather, when a boat could with difficulty be lowered. One fact appears settled, that whales n the Arctic are as numerous now as they ever were, but that, owing to the generally tormy weather there, and the fact that whales keep in the ice fields, it is the most uncer-

ain whaling ground in the Pacific. There have cruised, during the past season, on the Kodiack and Arctic grounds, 80 vessels, hailing 35,665 barrels of oil, or an average of 446 barrels to each. On the Ochotsk, 69,125 barrels have been taken by 113 vessels, giving to each an average of 611 barrels.

It is reported that Capt. Simmons of the bark Chone, of New Bedford, spoken last in September, purposed wintering in Plover Bay. This experiment, we think, has never been tried by a whaler, and may result favorably in securing a cargo of oil earlier in the spring than it is possible for ships to go through the straits, or it may result disastrously in a loss of his men.

The whaling fleet for 1860 will be somewhat smaller than that of the past year. As near as we can now determine, the decrease will be about as follows:

The fleet of 1859 consisted of 218 vessels. Deducting the above number, it will leave 148. But this number will be increased by new vessels on the way out, probably not less than 25, which will make our North Pacific fleet for 1860 number, at a low estimate, 173 vessels. Many of the vessels that have cleared from home whaling ports during the past year, I lulu, was on the opening night, crowded with all have simply cleared for the "Pacific;" but the probability is that when the Southern grounds have been cruised over by them and whales found scarce there, they will, as herefore, return to the North Pacific.

If our estimate in regard to the number ships in the feet next fall is correct, there is no need of the hue and cry that has been raised by croakers, that the whole fleet wil vanish and business stagger. By reference to our table, it will be seen that the fleet o 1857 numbered only 165 vessels, of which number fourteen were sperm whalers, and that of 1856 but 177. A decrease in the number of vessels employed cruising north will unquestionably increase the amount of oil and bone to each ship, so that really the trade of the port will not suffer by the decrease.

When the Dutch or Portuguese held monopoly of the East India trade, it is a historical fact that, after gathering the whole nutmeg and spice crops of the islands, and paying the natives for the same, it was their custom annually to burn one-half the crop, and ship the remainder to European ports. After years of experiments made both by shipping the entire crop and the half crop, the found that their profit was greatest when only half was sent. Hence they established the custom of annually destroying a part. The same theory may hold good in regard to the relation which the American whaling fleet bears to these islands. When there is an excess of whalers in this ocean, their catchines are small, and when they come in port, the amounts they have to pay off and disburse are necessarily small. A reduction of the fleet may increase the catchings, and consequently increase the amounts to be disbursed at the islands for seamen's wages, &c. So that, even should the fleet of 1860 be reduced below our estimate of what it will be, there is every probability that it will bring in an equal amount of oil, and prove better for the general trade of the

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Cotton Crowing .- Our readers are aware tha experiments have been made during the past season in he cultivation of cotton at Wailuku, Maui, by Mr. E. Bailey. We have been shown four samples of the fibre produced, consisting, first, of the produce of native seed, which is a poor article, worth perhaps six or seven cents per lb.; second, the produce of native and foreign seed mixed, which is scarcely superior to the above; third, the produce of New Orleans seed which is a fair article worth about 11 cents per lb. and lastly, the produce of Sea Island seed, worth about thirty-five cents per pound. These are the values in the New Orleans market, as fixed by a gentleman in whose judgment we rely. The last specimen resembles the finest silk, having a long and delicate fibre, and if it can be cultivated on these islands, would undoubtedly become the most remunerating crop that can be raised, considering the small outlay required to produce it. Here is something which needs the fostering assistance of our Agricultural Society, which by its timely aid, may develope a new and valuable branch of industry. Mr. Bailey's means are limited, and he is unable to continue the experiments unassisted, but is willing to do so, if the eans are furnished to him. The Society can in no way expend a couple of hundred dollars of its reveue more judiciously than by aiding that gentleman n testing the practicability of cotton growing. A remium of \$100 should also be offered to the first erson producing 1000 lbs. of merchantable sea-island

WHIRLWIND .- On Tuesday afternoon an unwelcome isitor made its appearance in the shape of a violent whirlwind which it appears came down from over Punch Bowl Hill and careened with considerable force across the Circus ground. On encountering such a stupendous obstacle as the Pavilion, it quickly brought its power to bear upon it, and lifting it several feet from the ground, it came down breaking every thing beneath it, and lay leveled to the ground a complete wreck, but was not much torn. Part of the fence adjoining was torn down by the pole guys. and the shock from the gust of wind was felt in the residence on the west side, but on the east side every thing escaped unhurt. The nimble and active atof Mr. Lee, soon repaired the damage done, and reerected the Tent upon a smaller scale. The accident happened at half past two, so they must have used onsiderable dispatch in order to be able to give their performance on that night, as all the fittings, seats, barriers, &c., were completely disarranged. There had been very little wind in the afternoon and morning, so that such a visitor was totally unexpected.

We are forced to go press without the arrival of the Frances Palmer, now about fourteen days out. A letter received from Mr. Pitman states that he should endeavor to induce a vessel to touch at Hilo and land passengers. It is possible that Frances Palmer may have gone into that port, which would lengthen her trip a day or two.

A NEW FLAG .- The German ship J. Kepeler came into port on Friday last, displaying the Rostock flag (yellow with a dragon in the center) which has probably never been seen here before. Rostock is a city of some 20,000 inhabitants in Western Germany, ted on the river Warnow, about nine

UNITED STATES CONSULT. We learn that leave of absence has been granted to the Hon. A. Pratt, U. S. Consul at this port, by his government, and that he intends returning home on a visit for his health about the first of February, accompanied by Mrs. Pratt. With the approval of his government, he has appointed Mr. Thomas T. Dougherty Vice-Consul, to officiate during his absence; and the latter has already been formally recognized by His Hawaiian Majesty's Government. The statement made in the official organ of this government that Mr. D. had been appointed by the Department at Washington, was entirely incorrect, but about as near the truth as it usually comes. We congratulate the merchants of Honolulu and shipmasters visiting this port on the appointment of Mr. Dougherty, whose long experience in the duties of his office and proverbial urbanity towards strangers, render him peculiarly fitted for the post entrusted to him. Judge Pratt's absence will be only temporary. During his residence here, he has shown himself eminently qualified for the office he holds, and no Consul ever served a term with greater popularity. In looking over our Western exchanges, some time ago, we came across the following relating to the Judge, which so aptly daguerreotypes him, that at the risk of incurring his displeasure for taking too much liberty with him, we insert it here. The portrait is as faithful now as when drawn in Michigan twelve Puget Sound, and one blubber-hunting. They for-

"After the interregnum in legal business under the "county court system," the Hon. Abner Pratt was twice elected Circuit and Supreme Court Judge. He was a sound upright lawyer, and made a very able Judge. He may have sometimes perhaps erred in the severity of the sentence of criminals, but he was, while on the Bench, a terror to all evil doors. He always disputebod hysicess in Court with abscrive, and never feared to aswhile on the Bench, a terror to all evil doors. He always dispatched business in Court with alacrity, and never feared to assume the responsibility of deciding questions, or causes when submitted by counsel. His great dissenting opinion as a Member of the Supreme Court, in the celebrated liquor case, exhibits his fearless independent character. As politician from his argent temperament, he at times, whether the Legislature or in the political stump, exhibited great zeal. He was, however, always consistant, and never changed his principals from motives of either policy or reward. In short, as a public man there was always much could in his character and acts: as a neighbor was always much good in his character and acts; as a neighbor and in all of the domestic relations of life, he was kind affable, and generous in the extreme, always expending his means freely for the comfort and happiness of his family. He was fond of anecdote, could tell a good story well, and with others enjoy a hearty laugh."

THE CIRCUS.-During the past week, this fine company of equestrian performers have been giving a series of highly pleasing entertainments to numerous and delighted audiences. The Pavilion, which, bythe-bye, is the most spacious ever erected in Honoclasses of persons, and even the dress circle was filled to its utmost capacity. Unanimous and repeated bursts of applause greeted each successive figure of the equestrian programme, as it was executed in a masterly and graceful style, as were also the various, admirable and spirited feats of calisthenic ability. The novel and judicious improvement of a ring within a ring had a decided effect, as affording a much larger course for the horses. It is impossible to mete out to any particular performer the notice that merit universally deserves (as there were no programmes printed, and the absence of them was a cause of frequent remark); but we think that one and all displayed great effort to give satisfaction, and proved themselves deserving of the patronage bestowed. The queen of the arena, Mrs. Lee, (we think,) by her admirable performance on the tight-rope, elicited repeated applause-and when floating round the circle upon her gayly caparisoned a eed, she united to her lithe and petite figure so much grace and harmony of motion, that the applause was rapturous and unbroken for some time. The hazardous, yet well-performed, feat of la perche by Messrs. Hinckley and Manzo, the much-admired exhibition of jugglery on horseback, by Mr. Ryland, the numerous figures of tumbling, vaulting, &c., were each performed with great skill; and last, but not least, the fresh and mirth-inspiring jests of the clown, Mr. Lathrop, together with the welltrained and artful trick-mule, kept the audience in one continual roar of laughter. Altogether, not only the opening-night, but through the week, their performances have given every satisfaction, and reflect great credit with regard to management and skill, upon Mr. Lee, who has already earned a wide-spread

"THE AIR WE BREATHE." -A lecture on this interesting subject came off on Thursday evening last at the Fort Street Church before a highly select and fashionable audience. C. R. Bishop, Esq., introduced the lecturer, Dr. R. H. Drysdale, to the assembly, when the latter proceeded to deliver an eloquent and highly instructive address, which was listened to with unflagging attention by his hearers. By the aid of a chemical apparatus, kindly furnished for the occasion by the Punahou College, he exhibited some beautiful and successful experiments in explanation of his subject. Those which appeared to most particularly gratify his audience, were the brilliant scintillations produced by the introduction of carbon to oxygen, the burning of iron wire by the medium of phosphorus with oxygen, the tremendous explosion caused by the union of oxygen and hydrogen to form water, and also from the iodide of ammonia as illustrating the highly explosive nature of nitrogenous compounds, and those exhibitions which showed the deadly nature of the carbonic acid gas which is constantly streaming from our lungs. The lecture was a perfect success, and on its conclusion, a vote of thanks to the lecturer, proposed by his Excellency, R. C. Wyllie, was seconded and unanimously carried. The proceeds of the lecture were for the benefit of Miss Ogden's school at Makiki, a worthy consummation of so fine an effort. We learn that Dr. Drysdale leaves shortly in the Agate for McKean's Island, in company with A. Mitchell, Esq , of the firm of C. A. Williams & Co., the proprietors, on a professional visit. He has but recently returned from one of a similar nature to Jarvis Island .- Polynesian.

Episcopal Church.-Agreeably to a call made in last week's paper, a meeting was convened at the Court House on Friday evening last, to initiate measures for the establishment of an Episcopal Church in Honolulu. We understand that Their Majesties are lawyers, note brokers, sharpers and scoundrels. The specially desirous that such a church be organized, and the King has offered to deed a building lot for the erection of a church. The lot is understood to be that now occupied by the Circus on Emma Place-a most eligible locality. The want of an Episcopal Church has long been felt, and we trust that those having the measure in hand, will not allow it to rest until one is had. We have no doubt that if taken from the application of the term to the last mentionhold of in the right way, a fund can be collected ed class, that the whole tribe of shavers were held in within sixty days sufficient to secure the erection of

DASHAWAYS .- A regular meeting of this association was held on Saturday evening last, when some important business was discussed. After which a motion was made and carried that Mr. G. S. Keyte be invited to deliver again, either his last lecture, or another for the occasion, the choice to be optional with him. The Society received several additional members, which proves that its influence is being widely and favorably spread. A special meeting to be held this evening at the vestry room of the Bethel for the further consideration and discussion of by-laws and other important business. A full at-

RICH BUTTER.-We have received from Capt. J. Makee of East Maui, apail of most beautiful butter. of a rich orange color, and a taste that would make gourmand of any one. It is decidedly the handsomest article that we have ever seen at the islands, and would take a prize at any exhibition. It reminds as of the piles of golden "Orange county butter" to be seen in Fulton and Washington Markets in New York. We opine that it is the product of those fine American cows which Capt. Makee imported last spring Mr. Snodgrass is agent for Capt. M.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS PRESENTS .- Our good people cannot complain this year of any want of variety of presents to be had. Messrs. Von Holt & Henck have recently opened one of the rarest and minit. Any toy or fancy article Their store is, in short,

It is not often that we find persons with the andacity to publicly treat religion and religious subjects in the spirit of ridicule. The writer of the article in the above paper, of which the extract quoted is the first paragraph, is evidently desirous to ridicule a religious subject. No one could possibly have any objection to the above writer's efforts to hold up to ridicule the Holy Ghost, if he owned the press he controls; but when it is remembered that the press is owned, and the above language issued at the instance and permission of the Hawaiian Government, the offense one that can not be lightly overlooked. If the Government places its press in the hands of irresponsible and ignorant men, who do not know the meaning and effect of the language they may use, it is time a change was made.

FORGOT TO PAY THEIR PRINTERS .- The company which recently visited Honolulu, figuring under the euphonious name of "Mike Mitchell's Minstrels," are said to have vamosed, two for California, one for got to call and settle their bill for printing, and the craft are cautioned to keep on the windward side of them, should they ever undertake any more "per-

Her Excellency the Governess of Hawaii, returned to Honolulu in the schooner Liholiho, on the 12th instant.

[Correspondence Pac. Commercial Advertiser.]

Meteor on Hawaiiss-The Kau District. NORTH KONA, Hawaii, Nov. 30, 1859. DEAR SIR :- In your paper of the 17th instant, I ee it stated on the authority of Humboldt, that meteors make their periodic appearance each year on the 12th to 14th, and 27th to the 29th of November. You say also that you have noticed nothing unusual the kind this year. Allow me to tell you what I

saw on a tour on this island. Monday, Nov. 14th, I visited the crater of Kilauea, and watched for two hours the fires of Pele, which in a single lake of some 500 feet square perhaps, were fearfully active. On reaching the house above on the north side of Kilauea, I watched for a long time the light of the burning lake, which seemed to be increasing. Just at dusk the fires kindled up, and glowed exceedingly, so that some of our company expressed no small regret that we had not remained below still longer, and witnessed the night scene. Soon after this most of the company entered the house, it being nearly dark, and all were weary with the toil of ascending the pali. I kept my post a few minutes longer with one of the company. Just as this indicidual left me, and as I was turning to follow, I encountered a light of extraordinary brightness, and so near, seemingly, that I started back believing that some one was passing out of the house with a lighted candle in his hand, and so near as almost to thrust it into my face. On finding that no one was coming ds me. I looked upward and saw the cause of the light. It was a meteor, and so brilliant a one I never saw. It seemed in shape like a cross or dagger, and its light exceeded that of a full moon, I called aloud to my companions in the house, but the only one who saw it was the one who had reached the door, and she had only a glimpse of it. Two persons at Kau saw the shadow of it, and a third one, lady confined to her bed, asked if there was not lightning. It was a little below the zenith when I aught sight of it; its course was due south, and it disappeared near the boiling caldron in Kilauea.

From the volcano my course lay through Kau. There I staid several days, but though Mr. Shipman was my guide, I saw no wheat fields which yielded 70 bushels per acre, nor the one-half of 70; nor did I hear even of a bushel of this grain which would weigh 70 pounds. Indeed, I doubt whether such a bushel of wheat ever grew. I see by a table showing the weight of wheat in 13 States, that the weight in 12 States was 60 pounds, in the other State it was 57.

South Kona is a delightful region of country, more like a New England one than any I have seen at the islands. Several of us rode 30 miles to Kiholo to see the river of lava as it poured into the ocean. The road was tedious, but we were amply repaid as we sat in a canoe in the night near the flow, and saw it rushing down, in three streams, a precipice of some 25 feet, and pouring into the sea causing it to boil, like a huge pot, heating the water at the distance of 60 feet, and lighting the heavens with its abundant steam. I found that every district on Hawaii is suffering with drought. The blight also is destroying fruit, especially, the coffee and the orange.

Yours, &c.,

A Tonsorial Discourse. NOT WRITTEN BY THE "RAZOR-STROP MAN."

I am unable to view shaving in any other light than as a barber-ous institution, and I can safely hazard the assertion that the practice is a relic of barbarism. At an early period in the history of the English language, the word "shaver" was a term of reproach at first applied to boys, because they didn't shave, lucus a non lucendo, or rather had no material to operate upon. It subsequently had reference to children of a larger growth, who, by the introduction of this barbarous innovation, became an odious class in the community, and who at length came to share the appellation with a class of moral barbers, known in after times by a variety of names, such as term alluded to their intangibility or un-come-at-ablenesss, presenting, as they did, no convenient handle to lay hold upon, but being ever smooth and slippery. Some philologists, however, maintain that the name was conferred upon them on account of the skill they acquired in fleecing their victims. But this point we leave to the doctors, feeling satisfied no great estimation. Until about the time of the christian era, the ton-

sorial art was unknown, and the occupation of an ancient barber consisted merely in trimming the hair and beard, and in paring and fenairing the toe nails. Sensible fellows those ancient barbers, though a modern artist would consider it carrying the matter to extremes, and would assure us that their old fashioned brethren practised what is now one of the lost arts. The adoption of shaving among the Romans. is due, I think, to the example of the barbarous tribes with whom they came in contact, and was brought about in the following manner. During war (and the barbarians were always fighting, except at meal time) guishes Mr. Everett. the beard was found altogether too convenient as a handle, as they were liable to be grasped by this appendage and lose their heads, before they could find their tongues or utter a single remonstrance. Now the beard having been always deemed by them an ornament, it was with reluctance they sacrificed it. But they must be impaled on one horn or the other of this dilemma. They can keep their beards only at the expense of their heads, or retain their heads at the expense of their beards. Being aware of the numerous advantages of a head, and, unlike many who have lived at a later period, preferring utility to beauty, they adopted the latter course. But the Romans, in the use of the razor, consulted neither utility nor good taste, for fighting, as they did, in a more civilized manner, from a distance, with batter ing rams, catapults, javelins and diabolical machines. and seldom engaging in close combat, their beards at s of holiday gifts, that we have | least were secured from hostile incursions. And here it is to be noticed, the higher the degree of civilizasive work boxes or mu- tion a nation attains, the more dignified becomes their method of warfare, and the more unwilling their method of warmre, and the more divining they become to a pubble like children, biting, scratching, pulling hair and notes. Now being, like the rest of manifeld, famous imitators of bad aramples, the Romans communical at ones to shock their rest without

instances of a happy combination ty so rarely met with in the annals of the world.

I can present but one other theory to account for the introduction of shaving among the Romans, besides that of their inmate tendency to copy the worst examples, and it is this. They were growing ffeminate, getting to be almost a nation of women, so much like woman in every respect save in the matter of a beard, that they concluded to drop even that distinction and complete the resemblance, or in vulgar parlance they thought it would be about as well to "go the whole hog." It would seem that to a reflecting mind the absurdity of this custom must have been apparent, but the fact is reflections were not so cheap then as they are at the present time, when a great many do nothing but cast reflections continually. The art was then still in its infancy, having but a short time previous been discovered by the Phoenicians. But the greatest wonder of all is, that, in this age, when we have the most brilliant of reflections to illuminate our path, we should so far go astray as to perpetually grind away on the beards with which nature has adorned us. In this respect we are worse than the barbarians of former times. for they removed their beards from necessity, and when that necessity was removed, and they settled down into the character of our peaceful Anglo-Saxon ancestors, they allowed nature to do her perfect work and came into the possession of beards, that might have been the envy of Methuselah in his nine hundred and sixty-ninth year. Their memories are to be honored, not alone for their venerable beards, but for the other sterling qualities which they possessed with

I do not however despair for this generation. have been avoiding the light and voluntarily sitting in darkness, but I descry faint streaks of light in our horizon, which betoken the dawn of a whisker millenium at no distant period. When I see young men. who, in a misguided moment have raised the "cold, blue glittering steel," and sacrificed perhaps their "little all," slinking with shame from the gaze of their fellow man, or resorting to retired spots remote from human habitation, to engage in the agricultural operation of raising a new crop, I say to myself, there is yet hope, and am carried back to that model age of the young men who tarried at Jericho for similar purpose, considering the curtailment of their garments, which they had suffered, as a trifling circumstance compared with the loss sustained by their honor and their beards. Let us then revive the barbam supientem of the ancients. If we may not wear the philosopher's mantle, we may at least his beard.

The Earthquake at Waimea.

WAIMEA, HAWAII, Dec. 4, 1859.

MR. EDITOR :- Noticing in your issue of Nov. 24th an account of the earthquake, and its being felt on the island of Oahu, perhaps you would like to know if Waimea is still above water. The shock was felt here about three o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 1st of November, and lasted about ten seconds. It was preceded by a heavy, rumbling sound, like distant thunder, which lasted about the same length of time. Nor was that all: about a half an hour after we felt another, not quite so severe, but it made the tree tops tremble. As there was no wind, we bed on which I slept shook like a man with the fever and ague. It made some of the natives commence saying their prayers, and the truth is, Mr. Editor, I felt something like it myself.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SEA NYMPH."-The long expected bark Sea Nymph, which sailed from England February 13, for this port, arrived this morning We give the following report received:

"Left Portland 13th February; called at the Falkland Islands for water : lost rudder off Cape Horn, and returned to Falkland Islands for a new one. Second time off Cape Horn lost sails: boats, topsail yards, &c. Went into Talcahuano to repair. We are exactly six weeks from that port."

At the last dates from Japan a telegraph was built between the cities of Jeddo, Nagasaki, Simoda, and Hakodadi, and between Jeddo and the summer residence of the Emperor.

The proprietors of the Great Eastern realized over \$20,000 from admission fees during the time the ship was open to visitors. Dr. Abernethy used to tell his pupils that all hu-

man diseases sprung from two causes-stuffing and ANOTHER FEMALE AUTHOR.-It is now known that

Miss Evans, a contributor to the Westminister Review, is the author of "Adam Bede," the last suc-

AN ARMY OF THE DEAD .- The Austrian govern-ments states its total loss in the late war, in killed, wounded and prisoners, at 1164 officers, and 48,500 Blondin's latest feat is standing on his head at

night on a rope over the chasm of Niagara. The inverted position would seem to be natural to him as all' his powers lie in his heels. The following slanderous paragraph goes un-re-

proposes to place a line of women fifty steps apart, and commit the news to the first of them as a secret. A novelty in ladies' apparel is a new article of suspenders. They resemble those worn by gentlemen, except that they are made of delicate, white elastic fabric, with frilled edge, about one inch wide, and are attached to the skirt by buttons in like manner. Mr. Benjamin Lindsey, editor of the New York Mercury-in consequence of his horse taking fright and the carriage coming in contact with another rehicle-was thrown violently into the street, not long since, and sustained a severe cut on the head,

ble to resume his professional duties. Latest advices eport Mr. Lindsey as nearly recovered. An implement for threading needles has been invented. It is made with two blades, which hold the needle with its eye opposite a little funnel-shaped opening, into which it is perfectly easy for a person weak sight to pass the thread; and the thread invitably passes through the eye.

roke one of his hip bones, and was otherwise in-

jured. Several weeks will ensue before he will be

It is authoritatively stated that the amount of money remitted home by Irishmen, residing in America, the last year, for the purpose of assisting their friends to immigrate, was \$2,860,000. The ten preceding years the amount remitted was \$48,680,000. Terry's breech-loading rifle has been successfully tested near Liverpool. From one rifle 1,800 shots were fired without the piece fouling, and several times nine shots per minute were fired by Mr. Terry him-

London is at length to be thoroughly drained. The drainage works will be colossal and enduring. They will take five years to execute, and cost four millions sterling, or nearly £2 per head of the whole popula-

Oration," Mr. Everett spoke the whole of his late Eulogy on Webster without any notes whatsoever. It is a most wonderful exhibition of the power of the memory, and one rarely, if ever, met with in conction with such great mental powers as distin-

The Empress Eugene has just presented to the statue of the Virgin on the alter of Notre Dame de la Garde, at Marseilles, the dress worn by her on her first appearance at church after the birth of the Prince Imperial. The embroidery alone cost 25,000f. What a fortunate Virgin; how happy the statue must

Practical experience has demonstrated that the largest piece of ordinance which can be cast sound and free from flaws, is a mortar thirteen inches in nameter. This would weigh about five fons. At the siege of Antwerp, the French used a mortar with a bore twenty inches in diameter, but it burst on the ninth time of firing.

Human hair varies from the 250th to 600th part of an inch in thickness. The fibre of the coarsest wool is about the 500th part of an inch in diameter.

is about the 500th part of an inch in diameter. Silkworm's silk is about the 5000th part of an inch thick; but the spider's line is six times finer, and a single pound of this delicate but strong substance would be sufficient to encompass the globe.

A man died very suddenly in Pennsylvania from the effects of whisky. The beverage was analyzed, when the chemist reported that he found in it the poisonous constituent of Cocculus Indicus. The proportion found was two grains to the pint of whisky. portion found was two grains to the pint of whish this poison is considered fatal to human life in qua-tities of from five to ten grains, according to circul

through the post pass free b Queen's-head stamps.

A man by the name of Rose novel machine for the prevention of means of wires from each window, the shutter or door, attached, is jumeling cated to the instrument, which is at ing room, the alarm is given, the instrument does not at all int day opening or closing of the doors, thrown off or attached at will, by the ment of a bolt or pin.

The ship nearest in size to the Great built about thirty years ago. She was Baron of Renfrew, was six hundred fact was composed of large logs clampel to roughest manner. It was predicted the steer, but she did, and crossed the was nothing more than imported timber to avoid the timber duty, and immediately on her arrival. The Gorn not approve of the arrangement, and a repetition of the experiment.

A New Contrivance for Shortening and-aft rigged vessels, the inventor of Samuels, of the clipper ship Dreads 34, hibited in New York, and attracted most from its simple, sailor like character. It to describe, but the sail is taken in bemain boom with a capstan near its for upon apparatus attached to the boom and advantages set forth in behalf of this inva-principally the saving of time and laber-may be reefed without altering the course or in any manner stopping headway.

Mr. Ward, an American, says the Linda a has just patented an invention of a new collegraphs for the ocean marine service, by which he expects to be able to transmit as America and England in five days. The in will be telegraphed from the lighthouse at the contract of th to the passing steamer, on Sunday, which the intelligence to the station at Cape Case following Friday. To New York and Lee these places, the communication will, of over the electric wires, and in this way only five days in transitu between Louis

FROM THE AMOOR RIVER .- From the Mr. Collins, consular agent at Amorrise Russia, it appears that American comm Amoor is steadily increasing. Five April steamers are now plying on its water, navigable for steamboats twenty-five has The commercial products of that region consist principally of furs and mineral thought that when navigation shall be the internal resources of the country, in the Amoor are upwards of five host towns and villages.

The London correspondent of the Marchellan learns that Miss Florence Nightingle to lose her strength under her con abiding impression on her devoted and de-She determined after her return to give be the removal of the manifest sources of i she had beheld in full play in the fore Sebastopol. Ever since the conclusionshe has been laboring at the work of his hospital improvement, with a view to the tion of the health of the soldier and the GREAT TELEGRAPH CONTRACT .- O been executed by the Western Union Company, the Missouri River Telegraph of and the Missouri, Kansas and Utah Telegraph

pany, by which the former company have be controllers of all the telegraph lines wer of and arrangements are now in progress means provided to extend the lines of the companies under the general superiors. Charles M. Stebbens, Esq., from St. Leit Smith, 500 miles on the route of the la overland mail, and from St. Louis to Mi Utah. The latter is now in successful distance of about 400 miles west of St. the line to California via Fort Said working order, about 800 miles west of By the latter line, which will soon open tion of about 200 miles, the Associated Paceive very full reports of California news mail at St. Louis ; and within the herife it may be reasonably anticipated that the and Utah line will become the most important of exciting public intelligence.

BALLOON VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTA many persons have been disputing the quest who is entitled to the credit of starting the an aerial voyage across the Atlantic, have I een quietly at work in this city man rations for the voyage. Professor T. S.C.I experienced aeronaut, has been engaged March, and has now completed the cosmo balloon for the purpose of crossing ore Over six thousand yards of the best been used, and seventeen sewing-neithern employed on the work, and is eximple done the work that would have required to be sometime. The girls to perform in the same time. The does not claim to have invented any new ballooning, but he has been enabled, by buked. A wag has invented a new telegraph. He ance of friends to construct a machine in determined to test the practicability of a tic voyage. The entire height of the b the bottom of the boat to the top, is 29 for diameter 132 feet. The boat is a lifeboat length, 8 feet beam, and 4 feet deep, and tain a caloric engine for the purpose of propellor on the new principle. The six or basket is 30 feet in circumference had ted that the propeller, which is placed in the boat, will enable the aeronaut to risk

> feet of gas, and will weigh with the car, at their contents, about 3 tons, and will pe ing power of 224 tons. It is expected to oyage to Europe in two days. Some \$55. been expended on the enterprise. It is contemplated to start about the best October; and some five or six passages taken, with mails and files of the latest re-Ice-Bergs .- The following is an extract f

the balloon at pleasure, and to keep steer

it. The balloon will contain about

ter from a gentleman who was a passent Steamer Persia, Mid Ocean, July H. Then came fog, fog, for three days until one thousand miles were past, Cape Newfoundland banks. Here the air bean cold, requiring thick winter clothing, indeed we were approaching the region of isenough, on the afternoon of the start at dinner, the cry of "ice-bergs" was here

the cabin, (a convenient excuse for many in table, as it was a little rough; this ery and derstood afterwards, when it became not any one to leave before meals were over, accompanied with considerable amuseum, the ice-bergs. We rushed on deck, and away over the sea, was a dim mass of stance, which we could not distinguish better another came, very large and grantles distant—a great mountain of bold research. bold promontory, jutting out into the waters, while the waves dashed in form upon its cold and barren sides.

Then the sunlight flashed over glasy ber

a dazzling brilliancy, reflecting rainbow, from peak to peak, untinto a shadow, and then appeared tain of snow, of the purest white that which defiles and darken. within half a mile, and could with see its huge sides cut into ridges and streams that were trickling down to the summit there seemed the form of there was anything there that the is picture out of such fantastic shapes pearances. The cold gushes of wind that ice fields came over our vessel like a producing the intensest cold. They so can tell when they approach ice-bergs darkest night, by the change in the the atmosphere; in their own languages smell them."

A REFORM IN GAS MANUFACTURE ports furnish an interesting states of making gas, under the patent Cincinnati, from water and hydre Works at Wilmington have been ranged for the purpose of illustrationatter, which was publicly done in the presence of a company of g